ne Corporation Com EDeC/kk 0.0 DOCKETED BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION FEB 14 1985 RICHARD KIMBALL 2 Chairman DOCHETED BY 00 MARCIA WEEKS 3 Commissioner RENZ D. JENNINGS 4 Commissioner 5 DOCKET NO. U-2447-84-225 IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION) 6 OF THE TUCELL PARTNERSHIP FOR A CERTIFICATE OF CONVENIENCE AND 7 NECESSITY TO CONSTRUCT A CELLULAR) DECISION NO. 54377 SYSTEM ON FREQUENCY BLOCK B IN 8 THE TUCSON, ARIZONA STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA. 9 OPINION AND ORDER 10 DATE OF HEARING: November 5, 1984 11 PLACE OF HEARING: Tucson, Arizona 12 Evo J. De Concini 13 HEARING OFFICER: Shimmel, Hill, Birhop & Gruender, P.C. APPEARANCES: 14 by Michael M. Gunt and Dwight M. Whitley, Jr., 15 Attorneys for the TuCell Limited Partnership; 16 Fleischman & Walsh, P.C. by R. Stephen Berry, and 17 Snell & Wilmer, by Charles A. Bischoff, Attorneys for Metro Mobile CTS of Phoenix, 18 Inc. and Metro Mobile CTS, a Texas Limited 19 Partnership; 20 Elizabeth A. Celic, Legal Division, Attorney for the Arizona Corporation 21 Commission Staff. 22 BY THE COMMISSION: 23 On September 13, 1984, TuCell Limited Partnership 24 (hereinafter also referred to as "TuCell" or "Applicant"), filed 25 an Application with the Arizona Corporation Commission ("Commis-26 sion") for a Certificate of Convenience and Necessity ("Certifi-27

cate") authorizing it to construct and operate a cellular

Docision No Page 2 **43**77

Docket No. U-2447-R4-225

communications system on Frequency Block E in the Tucson,
Arizona Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area ("SMSA").

On October 12, 1984, the Hearing Officer issued a Procedural Order in the captioned matter. Therein, noticing procedures as well as a time and place for the hearing were established.

On October 24, 1984, Metro Mobile CTS of Phoenix, Inc. and Metro Mobile CTS, a Texas Limited Partnership ("Intervenor" or "Metro Mobile"), filed a joint Petition to Intervene.

On October 26, 1984, TuCell filed Opposition to the Petition to Intervene.

On October 29, 1984, Metro Mobile filed Motions requesting Applicant be required to amend its Application and for a Continuance.

On October 30, 1984, TuCell filed a Response to said Motions.

All Petitions and Motions were properly disposed of by a Second Procedural Order issued on October 30, 1984.

Prior to the hearing, discovery was conducted and on November 2, 1984, the deposition of David R. Laube, the Financial Vice President of TuCell, was taken. (Transcript on file).

Pursuant to notice, this matter came on for hearing before a duly authorized Hearing Officer of the Commission at its offices in Tucson, Arizona, on November 5, 1984. Applicant and Intervenor appeared at the hearing and were represented by counsel. The Commission's Utilities Division Staff ("Staff") also entered an appearance through the Commission's Legal Division.

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Decimion No. 54.

Dockst No. U-2447-84-225

DISCUSSION

Before specifically setting forth our findings and conclusions herein, we believe it appropriate to more fully identify the parties herein, their interest thereto and discuss the major points raised by Intervenor and Staff.

Tucell is a Delaware Limited Partnership composed of

NewVector Communications, Inc. ("NewVector"), as general partner;

Arizona Telephone Company ("AzTel") and United Telephone System,

Inc. ("United"), as limited partners.

Pursuant to the Partnership Agreement filed with the Application, NewVector, will hold a 61% interest; AzTel and United, will hold 25.35% and 13.65% interest respectively.

Both NewVector and AzTel already hold other Certificates of Convenience and Necessity issued by this Commission.

United is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Kansas. It operates telephone/telecommunications businesses in a variety of other state jurisdictions but not in Arizona.

" NewVector is presently a provider of cellular communications service in the Phoenix, Arizona SMSA by virtue of a Certificate granted in Decision No. 53740, dated September 14, 1983, and Decision No. 53864, dated December 23, 1983.

NewVector is a wholly-owned subsidiary of U S West, Inc. ("U S West") and an affiliate of The Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company ("Mountain States") which presently provides wireline telephone service in the Tucson Metropolitan Statistical Area ("MSA"). (Tr., p. 115).

U S West is the regional holding company for

Page 4 10 1

D.cket No. U-2447-84-225

Mountain States, Pacific Northwest Bell Telephone Company and Northwestern Bell Telephone Company.

Intervenor Metro Mobile CTS of Phoenix, Inc. is a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of Arizona. Metro Mobile CTS, a Texas Limited Partnership, controls through a subsidiary, Metro Mobile CTS of Phoenix, Inc.

Metro Mobile CTS of Phoenix, Inc. is currently reselling cellular telephone service provided by NewVector in the Phoenix area. In addition, by Decision No. 54231, dated November 8, 1984, Metro Mobile CTS of Phoenix, Inc. was also granted a Certificate of Convenience and Necessity to construct and operate a cellular radio communications system within the Phoenix, Arizona SMSA.

During the hearing and in their Post Hearing Briefs,

Intervenor and Staff raised several points of concern regarding
this Application. They are:

- (1) The proposed Tariff under which TuCell will sell, at wholesale, its cellular services.
- (2) The establishment of rigorous bookkeeping and auditing standards ". . . to protect against the subsidization of NewVector/TuCell's costs by any other related public service entities." (Metro Mobile Brief, p. 3).
- (3) Order NewVector/TuCell to design its system in such a way as to avoid discriminatory and anticompetitive treatment of resellers not affiliated with NewVector Communications, Inc.
- (4) Require TuCell to make particular showings that the participation of AzTel in the Partnership has been reviewed

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and approved by this Commission under the standards of A.R.S. Sec. 40-285D.

(5) Reopen the record and require NewVector/TuCell ". . . to make the necessary fitness showing." (Metro Mobile Brief, p. 4).

We shall review and attempt to answer these questions one at a time.

(1) Re: Tariff --

In our opinion, this is a legitimate concern raised both by the Intervenor and Staff. TuCell does not plan to market its services to the end customer. (Tr., p. 117). Intervenor, on the other hand, plans to purchase wholesale numbers from TuCell under the Tariff and retail them to the end customers in Tucson. (Tr., p. 24).

Since this hearing was not noticed as either a tariff or a marketing proceeding, the parties stipulated that: "Any consideration or approval of the tariff be deferred until a later time." (Hearing Tr., p. 11); (Deposition Tr., p. 12). Accordingly, the Tariff question will be disposed of in the Order portion of this Decision.

(2) Re: Establishment of Bookkeeping and Auditing Standards --

During the hearing, NewVector's Financial Vice President testified extensively regarding the accounting controls, separations and auditing procedures followed and to be followed by both TuCell and its general partner. (Hearing Tr., pp. 34-37; pp.68-72; and pp. 77-78); (Deposition Tr., pp. 78, 91, 115 and 117). Applicant has indicated its intent on the record to

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Decision No. 5'

0 4 Docket No. U-2447-84-225

maintain separate books of record of account for TuCell and to delineate the accounts and transactions which apply to the NewVector Phoenix and Tucson activities "such that an accurate and clearly auditable level of activity is able to be ascertained." (Hearing Tr., p. 35).

On pages 77 and 78 of the Hearing Transcript, the Financial Vice President specifically stated:

"NewVector Communications has a requirement to be audited as part of U S West Audit. NewVector Communications is in the business of running cellular systems, many of which are partnerships. Therefore, the entire setup of the books and records of account of NewVector Communications are organized to facilitate the separateness of transactions to allow auditors to see how the transactions have been calculated, and as part of the entire audit of NewVector Communications. Auditors examine all of the allocations and charges to all of the operating entities whether they are separate partnerships or whether they are just divisions of NewVector Communications."

In addition, in his Post Hearing Memorandum at page 6, Applicant's attorney states: "TuCell will maintain separate books and records of account which will be audited regularly by a certified public accounting firm. Additionally, separate accounts are maintained by TuCell's general partner, NewVector, to distinguish between activities relating to its role as general partner in TuCell and other activities which it conducts."

All the parties seem to be in agreement that maintenance of separate books and records in a readily auditable form by TuCell and NewVector is not only desirable but essential. We concur.

(3) Re: Discriminatory and Anticompetitive Treatment of Resellers --

As previously stated herein, Intervenor plans to

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Page 7

Decket No. U-2447-84-225

purchase wholesale numbers from Applicant and retail them to its customers in Tucson. Applican also plans to sell its wholesale service under tariff to NewVector Retail Service, Inc., which is a wholly-owned retail subsidiary of NewVector Communications, Inc. (Hearing Tr., pp. 88 and 117), and which will compete with Intervenor and other independent resellers.

It appears that in Phoenix, Metro Mobile is the non-wireline cellular licensee and currently operates as a reseller of NewVector Communications' wholesale service in that market.

In this activity, it is in direct competition with NewVector Retail Service, Inc.

Metro Mobile alleges that whenever anyone calls one of its customer's cellular units, when the unit is out of service range (or no one is there to answer), the caller is greeted with a recording such as:

"The <u>Vector One</u> service you have called is out of range or not answering at this time. Please try your call again later." (Emphasis added).

Since NewVector Retail Service, Inc. uses the "Vector One" servicemark of NewVector Communications and NewVector Retail Service, Inc. is a direct competitor, Intervenor claims that it is a misleading and anticompetitive practice to refer to numbers merchandised by Metro Mobile as "Vector One" numbers. Intervenor is concerned that, directly or indirectly, Applicant might enact the same answering procedure in Tucson. Thus, Intervenor asks that TuCell's Certificate require it to design and operate its system so Metro Mobile's cellular customers will not have their numbers identified in any fashion as NewVector numbers.

Although Applicant indicated it has not reached a

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Page 8

Docket No. U-2447-84-225

decision as to whether such answering procedure will be enacted in Tucson (Hearing Tr., p. 92%, it nonetheless claims in has the prerogative to use this servicemark or trademark should it so choose. Perhaps so. In the meantime, however, Intervenor has also indicated that it has pending before the FCC a petition involving this precise question. While we are not convinced that TuCell has the prerogative to utilize the answering procedure complained of by Intervenor, we are also not convinced that this is the appropriate proceeding in which to determine whether TuCell's use of this answering procedure would be so anticompetitive in nature as to warrant a blanket prohibition. Accordingly we will require that this Docket remain open for the purpose of receiving such additional briefing or testimony as the Hearing Officer, by subsequent Procedural Order, may require.

4. Re: AzTel Participation --

Intervenor questions the financial participation of AzTel in TuCell without prior approval from this Commission.

Metro Mobile bases its claim on A.R.S. Sec. 40-285D and the allegation that AzTel's participation in the TuCell Partnership constitutes a purchase of "capital stock" and an investment contract.

Staff takes the position that A.R.S. Sec. 40-285D does not apply to AzTel's participation in the TuCell Partnership and is "... not convinced that the TuCell Partnership Agreement constitutes an investment contract." (Staff's Response @ p. 4).

Applicant has demonstrated that AzTel has available more than sufficient "retained earnings" to devote to its commitment to TuCell. (Hearing Tr., pp. 129-131). We do not believe regulatory approvals are required for the commitment of such

Decision No. 3/327 Page 9

Dockat No. U-2447-84-225

funds. However, in the past, AzTel has always been ably represented by counsel in matters before this Commission. We are confident that if AzTel's counsel believes that in order for AzTel to lawfully participate in the TuCell Partnership it must obtain financing authorization from this Commission, the proper application will be submitted.

5. Re: Reopening of Record to Show Fitness -Lastly, Intervenor suggests that on this record TuCell
is not financially or technically qualified to construct the
Tucson cellular system.

In its Response, Staff "... requests that the Commission enter an Order in TuCell's Application for a Certificate of Convenience and Necessity" but takes no position on this particular issue.

We believe there is abundant evidence in the record that Applicant is both financially and technically qualified to construct and operate the contemplated cellular system in Tucson.

In addition, the FCC had already granted TuCell a construction permit to establish the cellular mobile communications system, finding that TuCell "is legally, technically, financially and otherwise qualified to construct and operate the proposed cellular system as a Commission licensee." (Exhibit No. A-2).

Accordingly, the request to reopen the record is denied.

Having considered the entire record herein and being fully advised in the premises, the Commission finds, concludes and orders the following:

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. TuCell Limited Partnership, formed pursuant to the

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Decket No. 11-2447-84-225

provisions of the Delaware Limited Partnership Act, proposes to construct and operate a cellular communications system on Frequency Block B in Tucson, Arizona Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area ("SMSA").

- Cn September 13, 1984, TuCell filed an Application with the Commission for a Certificate of Convenience and Necessity.
- 3. The threshold question of whether or not a Certificate is required under A.R.S. Sec. 40-281 prior to the construction of a cellular communications system has been answered in Decision No. 53740, dated September 14, 1983. Accordingly, the Commission finds that Decision No. 53740 is controlling in the instant situation.
- 4. By Memorandum Opinion and Order, adopted October 29, 1984, and released November 2, 1984, the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") has granted TuCell a construction permit to establish the cellular communications system on Frequency Block B in the Tucson area. In this Opinion, the FCC found that TuCell "is legally, technically, financially and otherwise qualified to construct and operate the proposed cellular system as a Commission licensee. We further find that approval of the settlement agreement and the grant of TuCell's Application will serve the public interest, convenience and necessity." (File Nos. 26679-CL-P-83 and 27148-CL-P-83).
- 5. Recognizing that these FCC findings and determinations essentially duplicate those which traditionally are made by this Commission under A.R.S. Sec. 40-281, TuCell, at the November 5, 1984 hearing, offered evidence on matters of public need as

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Docket No. U-2447-84-225

well as its technics and imageral qualifications.

6. With respect to technical fitness, the general partner of TuCell, NewVector, has extensive experience in the design, construction and operation of cellular systems. NewVector has already constructed and placed into commercial operation, cellular systems in Denver, Seatule, Minneapolis and Phoenix. (Hearing Tr., p. 45).

7. The FCC has approved the Partnership Agreement (Hearing Tr., p. 12) and all partners have executed same, certifying, among other things, that each will "make its pro-rata contributions to the Partnership. " (Exhibit B to the Application). Additionally, Applicant's Exhibit No. 1, a letter dated November 1, 1984, from the Chief Financial Officer of U S West, confirms the financial support of U S West to the general partner for its involvement in the TuCell Partnership. Evidence received at time of hearing from the President of AzTel indicates that it has more than sufficient liquidity to meet its funding obligations to TuCell and further that United has assets in excess of two billion dollars upon which it can meet its financial obligations to TuCell.

8. The FCC has determined that need for cellular communications services exists on a nationwide basis. Cellular Communications Systems, 86 FCC 2d 469 (1981) and Cellular Reconsideration Order, 89 FCC 2d 58 (1982). (That issue may, therefore, have been preempted in state certification proceedings; see also ACC Decision No. 53740 @ p. 5). Market research has indicated considerable demand in the Tucson area for the type of communications service contemplated by TuCell and presently not

Decision No. 14377

Pocket No. U-2447-84-225

being provided by anyone (1)

- 9. TuCell does not plan to own or construct any facilities in the public right-of-way and, therefore, no municipal franchise or consents are required.
- 10. The parties have stipulated that "any consideration or approval of a tariff be deferred until a later time."
- that the TuCell Partnership Agreement provides for separate books of record and account to be maintained which will be audited regularly. Additionally, separate accounts are maintained by TuCell's general partner, NewVector, to distinguish, for example, between activities relating to its role as general partner in TuCell and its operation of the Phoenix cellular system.

 (Hearing Tr., pp. 34-35 and pp. 77-78). These accounting practices and separations are appropriate and should be continued.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

- 1. TuCell is a public service corporation within the meaning of Article XV of the Arizona Constitution and a telephone corporation within the meaning of A.R.S. Sec. 40-281.
- The Commission has jurisdiction over TuCell and of the subject matter of this Application.
- 3. There exists a public necessity for a cellular radio/telephone communications system within the Tucson, Arizona SMSA.
- 4. TuCell is a fit, able and willing entity to provide such cellular radio/telephone communications service.
- 5. TuCell should be granted a Certificate of Convenience and Necessity to construct and operate a cellular

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Page 13

Docket No. U-2447-84-225

radio/telephone system within the Tucson, Arizona SMSA upon the condition that it file with the Commission initial tariff (including terms and conditions of resale), at least 120 days prior to their effective date).

ORDER

WHIERFFORE, IT IS ORDERED, that the Application of TuCell Partnership for a Certificate of Convenience and Necessity to construct and operate a cellular radio communications (telephone) system on Frequency Block B in the Tucson, Arizona Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area be, and the same is hereby granted.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that the Certificate of Public
Convenience and Necessity granted herein shall be expressly conditional upon TuCell Partnership filing initial tariffs, rules
and regulations (including terms and conditions of recale) at
least 120 days prior to their effective date, with public hearings
on said initial tariffs, rules and regulations (including terms
and conditions of resale) to be held at a time and place to be
set by subsequent Procedural Order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that TuCell Partnership shall not begin service to any customer prior to having an approved set of tariffs, rules and regulations on file with this Commission.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that a copy of said tariffs, rules and regulations shall be served on all parties of record and notice of their filing with the Commission shall be published in a newspaper or newspapers of general circulation in Tucson, Arizona within seven (7) days of filing. Said notice shall be in a form acceptable to Staff.

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IT 'S FURTHER ORDERED, that TuCell Partnership shall keep its books and records in such a manner as to be amenable to periodic audit, with the contributions of all partners and any additional sources of capital clearly indentifiable. As the general partner, NewVector Communications, Inc. shall keep separate accounts and records of all transactions concerning the Phoenix and Tucson system. It is the Commission's intention and desire to have all funds clearly identifiable and easily traceable; to have implemented an accounting system which is readily auditable and which provides the basis for proper separation of investments. costs and expense by jurisdiction and to preclude any improper intermingling of funds and any improper subsidization. Furthermore, NewVector Communications, Inc., as the controlling and managing partner of the TuCell system, shall maintain financial accounts which identify allocations to separate wholesale and retail operations. Such allocations to be examined and certified as true and correct by independent audit if and when the Commission, in its discretion, determines that such an independent audit is appropriate.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that Arizona Telephone Company, Inc., as a TuCell limited partner and an Arizona public service corporation subject to the jurisdiction of this Commission, be, and is hereby directed to notify this Commission in writing fifteen (15) days prior to the commitment and transfer of funds to TuCell when said funds are derived from sources other than retained earnings. Upon the receipt of such notification, Staff shall investigate the matter and, if necessary, set it for hearing.

ED6C/kk Page 15 IT IS FURTHER CRDERED, that this Docket shall remain open for the purpose of receiving such additional briefing or testimony as the Hearing Officer may require. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that the request of Intervenor to Reopen the Record be, and same is hereby denied. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that this Decision shall become effective immediately. BY ORDER OF THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, G. C. ANDERSON, JR., Executive Secretary of the Arizona Corporation Commission, have hereunto set wy hand and caused the official seal of this Commission to be affixed at the Capitol, in the City of Phoenix, this the City of Phoenix, this of Library Executive Secretary

Decision No. 277

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APPENDIX #5

BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION)	·
OF US WEST COMMUNICATIONS, INC. FOR A)	
HEARING TO DETERMINE THE EARNINGS OF)	
THE COMPANY, THE FAIR VALUE OF THE)	DOCKET NO
COMPANY FOR RATE MAKING PURPOSES,)	
TO FIX A JUST AND REASONABLE RATE OF)	
RETURN THEREON AND TO APPROVE RATE)	
SCHEDULES DESIGNED TO DEVELOP SUCH)	
RETURN)	

DIRECT TESTIMONY OF

DONALD K. MASON

U S WEST COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

JULY 15, 1993

TESTIMONY INDEX

	Page			
Executive Summary	i			
Identification of Witness	1			
Overview of Competition in Arizona	2			
Payphone	5			
Private Line	5			
Toll and Switched Access	10			
Local Exchange Competition	12			
Future Competition in Local Exchange				
Personal Communication Services	17			
Cable TV	19			
Competitive Partnerships	21			
Implications For Rate Design	24			
Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations				

1	A.	The corresponding growth in switched access minutes purchased by toll
2		competitors is the primary evidence that suggest toll is continuing to
3		grow at 6-8% per year. National data also supports this conclusion. As
4		shown in Gary Rees' direct testimony, competitors' originating switched
5		access minutes continue to grow while USWC toll minutes are declining
6		year over year. This does not even consider the impact in growth of
7		special access circuits. The impact of this shift flows through to the
8		revenues USWC receives. For every minute of toll usage, USWC
9		receives \$.1520 versus about \$.10 received from switched access.
10		Considering the millions of minutes in competitive loss, these nickels
1 1		and dimes add up to large revenue amounts. If USWC's 1992 toll growth
12		rate had maintained historic levels, USWC would have realized over \$2
13		million in additional revenue by handling the minutes as toll revenue
1 4		instead of switched access.
1 5		Local Exchange Competition
1 6 1 7	Q.	WHAT TYPES OF COMPETITION IS USWC FACING TODAY IN THE LOCAL EXCHANGE AREA?
1 8 1 9 2 0	A.	In addition to alternative providers of competitive private line facilities reviewed in an earlier section, cellular provides an alternative wireless service to basic exchange service.
21	ရ	WHO ARE THE PRIMARY CELLULAR CARRIERS IN ARIZONA
2 2	٠,	TODAY?
23	A.	Bell Atlantic and PacTel provide cellular service in competition with U S
24		West in the Phoenix and Tucson markets. Each of these RBOCs is a
25		significant cellular player being ranked number 4 and 5 nationally in
26		terms of population served.
27	۵	WHAT TYPE OF GROWTH RATES IS CELLULAR EXPERIENCING
28	٠.,	TODAY?
		· ·

Arizona Corporation Commission U S WEST Communications Testimony of Donald K. Mason Page 13, July 15, 1993

	1 2 3 4 5	A.	During 1992, the cellular industry posted a 46% increase in the number of cellular customers. Nationally there are now over 11 million subscribers of cellular service. In 1992, an estimated 2,500,000 more cellular phones were used than in 1990, while only 1,900,000 lines were added to the landline network in the same time frame.
	6 7	Q.	WHAT IMPACT HAS THE INTRODUCTION OF CELLULAR SERVICE HAD ON USWC BASIC EXCHANGE SERVICE?
	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	A.	While there is little evidence today that cellular service is actually replacing traditional wireline service, clearly a portion of the usage that is now carried by cellular carriers was previously carried by landline carriers. Not only is local and coin usage impacted, but toll usage also. Long distance calls placed on cellular phones may be carried by the cellular carrier's network which offer both intraLATA and interLATA calling. In addition, growth in cellular has likely impacted the sales of additional lines to the landline network. As prices continue to decline for cellular service, it can be expected that cellular will begin to compete directly with wireline services and other wireless services for basic voice telephone service. As features and services grow, cellular will begin to look more and more like basic telephone service. For example, cellular companies are just now beginning to develop ways to effectively
	2122232425	Q.	FUTURE COMPETITION IN LOCAL EXCHANGE MARKET BASED ON YOUR GENERAL UNDERSTANDING OF THE INDUSTRY, WHAT WOULD YOU EXPECT THE FUTURE TO HOLD IN THE WAY OF LOCAL EXCHANGE COMPETITION?
Projection of the second of th	26 27 28 29 30	A.	Full scale local exchange competition will develop following the expansion of competition in the toll, access and private line arenas. Given the degree of competition in Arizona today, the presence of local exchange competitors and the permissive FCC policies now in place, I would anticipate a rapid acceleration in local exchange competition in

APPENDIX #6

Corporation Commission - Fixed Utilities

- The capital cost, construction time, and construction spending schedule.
- c. The escalation levels assumed for each component of cost for each generating unit and purchased power source.
- d. For the discontinuation, decommissioning, or mothballing of any power source and permanent deratings of any generating facility:
 - Identification of the power sources or units involved.
 - The costs and spending schedule of such discontinuation, decommissioning, mothballing, or derating, and
 - The reasons for discontinuation, decommissioning, mothballing, or derating.
- The capital and operating and maintenance costs of new or refurbished transmission and distribution facilities, and a description of the need for and purpose of such facilities.
- Documentation of the data, assumptions, and methods or models used to forecast production costs and power production in subsection (D)(1) of this Section, including the method by which the forecast was calibrated or benchmarked.
- Description of each potential power source which was rejected, the capital and operating and maintenance costs of each rejected source, and the reasons for rejecting each source.
- Ten-year forecast of cogeneration and other self generation by customers of the utility in terms of annual peak production (megawatts) and annual energy production (megawatt hours).
- 5. Disaggregation of the forecast of subsection (D)(4) of this Section into a component in which no additional efforts are made to encourage such generation, and a component consisting of the change in supply due to additional forecasted cogeneration and self generation measures.
- Ten-year forecast of capital and operating and maintenance costs by year of all cogeneration and other self generation included in subsection (D)(5) of this Section.
- Documentation of the analysis of cogeneration and other self generation in subsection (D)(4) through (6) of this Section.
- E. Analyses of uncertainty. Each utility shall provide to the Commission the following information by December 31, 1989, and every three years thereafter:
 - Analyses using appropriate methods such as sensitivity analyses and probabilistic analyses, to assess errors and uncertainty in:
 - a. Demand forecasts,
 - b. The costs of demand management measures and power supply,
 - The availability of sources of power,
 - d. Changes in fuel prices, and
 - e. Other factors which the utility wishes to consider.
 - Identification of those options which enable the utility to best respond to significant changes in conditions whose future characteristics are uncertain, including:
 - Continual monitoring of critical variables and making commensurate changes in plans if those variables deviate significantly from the forecast,
 - b. Building several smaller units instead of one large unit,
 - c. Sharing capacity with other utilities, and
 - d. Conducting well monitored pilot programs.
- F. Integrated resource plan. Each utility shall provide the commission with an integrated resource plan by December 31, 1989, and every three years thereafter containing:

- The ten year plan or flexible set of plans which, on the basis
 of the analyses required in this Article, including the
 uncertainty analysis, will tend to minimize the present value
 of the total cost of meeting the demand for electric energy
 services.
- Complete description and documentation of the least cost plan, including supply and demand side conditions, costs, and discount rates utilized.
- An action plan indicating the supply and demand-related actions to be undertaken by the utility over the next three years in furtherance of the ten-year plan.

Historical Note

Adopted effective February 3, 1989 (Supp. 89-1).

R14-2-704. Commission review of utility plans

- A. Within 120 days of the submission of demand forecasts, supply plans, uncertainty analyses, and integrated resource plans by the utilities, the Commission shall schedule a hearing or hearings to review utility filings and to determine the degree of consistency between these filings and analyses conducted by the staff and information provided by other parties.
- B. The Commission may request additional analyses to be conducted by the utilities to improve specified components of the utilities' analyses.
- C. In making its consistency determination, the Commission shall consider the following factors:
 - 1. The total cost of electric energy services.
 - The degree to which the factors which affect demand, including demand management, have been taken into account.
 - The degree to which non-utility supply alternatives, such as cogeneration and self generation, have been taken into account.
 - Uncertainty in demand and supply analyses, forecasts, and plans, and the flexibility of plans enabling response to unforeseen changes in supply and demand factors.
 - 5. The reliability of power supplies.
- D. The commission may subsequently consider its consistency determination in its review of financing applications, in general rate cases, and in other matters in which the supply of or demand for energy services is a significant factor.

Historical Note

Adopted effective February 3, 1989 (Supp. 89-1).

ARTICLE 8. PUBLIC UTILITY HOLDING COMPANIES AND AFFILIATED INTERESTS

R14-2-801. Definitions

In this Article, unless the context otherwise requires:

- "Affiliate", with respect to the public utility, shall mean any
 other entity directly or indirectly controlling or controlled
 by, or under direct or indirect common control with, the
 public utility. For purposes of this definition, the term
 "control" (including the correlative meanings of the terms
 "controlled by" and "under common control with"), as used
 with respect to any entity, shall mean the power to direct the
 management policies of such entity, whether through
 ownership of voting securities, or by contract, or otherwise.
- 2. "Commission." The Arizona Corporation Commission.
- "Entity." A corporation, partnership, limited partnership, joint venture, trust, estate, or natural person.
- "Holding Company" or "Public Utility Holding Company." Any affiliate that controls a public utility.
- "Reorganize" or "Reorganization." The acquisition or divestiture of a financial interest in an affiliate or a utility, or reconfiguration of an existing affiliate or utility's position in

Corporation Commission - Fixed Utilities

the corporate structure or the merger or consolidation of an affiliate or a utility.

"Subsidiary." Any affiliate controlled by a utility.

"System of Accounts. The accounting system or systems

prescribed for utilities by the Commission.
"Utility" or "Public Utility. Any Class A investor-owned public service corporation subject to the jurisdiction of the Arizona Corporation Commission.

Historical Note

Adopted effective July 30, 1992 (Supp. 92-3).

R14-2-802. Applicability

A. These rules are applicable to all Class A investor-owned utilities under the jurisdiction of the Commission and are applicable to all transactions entered into after the effective date of these rules.

Information furnished to the Commission in compliance with these rules will not be open to public inspection, or made public, except on order of the Commission, or by the Commission, or a Commissioner in the course of a hearing or proceeding.

Historical Note

Adopted effective July 30, 1992 (Supp. 92-3).

R14-2-803. Organization of Public Utility Holding Companies

- A. Any utility or affiliate intending to organize a public utility holding company or reorganize an existing public utility holding company will notify the Commission's Utilities Division in writing at least 120 days prior thereto. The notice of intent will include the following information:
 - The names and business addresses of the proposed officers and directors of the holding company;
 - The business purposes for establishing or reorganizing the holding company;
 - The proposed method of financing the holding company and the resultant capital structure:
 - The resultant effect on the capital structure of the public
 - An organization chart of the holding company that identifies all affiliates and their relationships within the holding company;
 - The proposed method for allocating federal and state income taxes to the subsidiaries of the holding company;
 - The anticipated changes in the utility's cost of service and the cost of capital attributable to the reorganization;
 - A description of diversification plans of affiliates of the holding company; and
 - Copies of all relevant documents and filings with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and other federal or state agencies.
 - 10. The contemplated annual and cumulative investment in each affiliate for the next five years, in dollars and as a percentage of projected net utility plant, and an explanation of the reasons supporting the level of investment and the reasons this level will not increase the risks of investment in the public utility.
 - 11. An explanation of the manner in which the utility can assure that adequate capital will be available for the construction of necessary new utility plant and for improvements in existing utility plant at no greater cost than if the utility or its affiliate did not organize or reorganize a public utility holding company.

1. The Commission staff will, within 30 days after receipt of the notice of intent, notify the Applicant of any questions which it has concerning the notice or supporting information. The Commission will, within 60 days from the receipt of the notice of intent, determine whether to hold a hearing on the matter or approve the organization or reorganization without a hearing.

C. At the conclusion of any hearing on the organization or reorganization of a utility holding company, the Commission may reject the proposal if it determines that it would impair the financial status of the public utility, otherwise prevent it from attracting capital at fair and reasonable terms, or impair the ability of the public utility to provide safe, reasonable and adequate service.

Historical Note

Adopted effective July 30, 1992 (Supp. 92-3).

R14-2-804. Commission Review of Transactions Between **Public Utilities and Affiliates**

- A utility will not transact business with an affiliate unless the affiliate agrees to provide the Commission access to the books and records of the affiliate to the degree required to fully audit, examine or otherwise investigate transactions between the public utility and the affiliate. In connection therewith, the Commission may require production of books, records, accounts, memoranda and other documents related to these transactions.
- A utility will not consummate the following transactions without prior approval by the Commission:
 - Obtain a financial interest in any affiliate not regulated by the Commission, or guarantee, or assume the liabilities of such affiliate;
 - Lend to any affiliate not regulated by the Commission, with the exception of short-term loans for a period less than 12 months in an amount less than \$100,000; or
 - Use utility funds to form a subsidiary or divest itself of any established subsidiary.
- C. The Commission will review the transactions set forth in subsection (B) above to determine if the transactions would impair the financial status of the public utility, otherwise prevent it from attracting capital at fair and reasonable terms, or impair the ability of the public utility to provide safe, reasonable and adequate service.
- Every transaction in violation of subsection (A) or (B) above is void, and the transaction shall not be made on the books of any public service corporation.
- The system of accounts used by the public utility will include the necessary accounting records needed to record and compile transactions with each affiliate.

Historical Note

Adopted effective July 30, 1992 (Supp. 92-3).

R14-2-805. Annual Filing Requirements of Diversification **Activities and Plans**

- A. On or before April 15th of each calendar year, all public utilities meeting the requirements of R14-2-802 and public utility holding companies will provide the Commission with a description of diversification plans for the current calendar year that have been approved by the Boards of Directors. As part of these filings, each public utility meeting the requirements of R14-2-802 will provide the Commission the following information:
 - The name, home office location and description of the publicutility's affiliates with whom transactions occur, their relationship to each other and the public utility, and the general nature of their business;
 - A brief description of the business activities conducted by the utility's affiliates with whom transactions occurred during the prior year, including any new activities not previously reported:
 - A description of plans for the utility's subsidiaries to modify or change business activities, enter into new business ventures or to acquire, merge or otherwise establish a new business entity;
 - Copies of the most recent financial statements for each of the utility's subsidiaries;

Corporation Commission - Fixed Utilities

- An assessment of the effect of current and planned affiliated activities on the public utility's capital structure and the public utility's ability to attract capital at fair and reasonable rates:
- 6. The bases upon which the public utility holding company allocates plant, revenue and expenses to affiliates and the amounts involved; an explanation of the derivation of the factors; the reasons supporting that methodology and the reasons supporting the allocation;
- An explanation of the manner in which the utility's capital structure, cost of capital and ability to raise capital at reasonable rates have been affected by the organization or reorganization of the public utility holding company;
- The dollar amount transferred between the utility and each affiliate during the annual period, and the purpose of each transfer;
- Contracts or agreements to receive, or provide management, engineering, accounting, legal, financial or other similar services between a public utility and an affiliate;
- Contracts or agreements to purchase or sell goods or real property between a public utility and an affiliate; and
- Contracts or agreements to lease goods or real property between a public utility and an affiliate.
- B. After reviewing the diversification plans, the Commission may, within 90 days after plans have been provided, request additional information, or order a hearing, or both, should it conclude after its review that the business activities would impair the financial status of the public utility, otherwise prevent it from attracting capital at fair and reasonable terms, or impair the ability of the public utility to provide safe, reasonable and adequate service.

Historical Note

Adopted effective July 30, 1992 (Supp. 92-3).

R14-2-806. Waiver from the Provisions of this Article

- A. The Commission may waive compliance with any of the provisions of this Article upon a finding that such waiver is in the public interest
- B. Any affected entity may petition the Commission for a waiver by filing a verified application for waiver setting forth with specificity the circumstances whereby the public interest justifies noncompliance with all or part of the provisions of this Article.
- C. If the Commission fails to approve, disapprove, or suspend for further consideration an application for waiver within 30 days following filing of a verified application for waiver, the waiver shall become effective on the 31st day following filing of the application.

Historical Note

Adopted effective July 30, 1992 (Supp. 92-3).

ARTICLE 9. CUSTOMER-OWNED PAY TELEPHONES

R14-2-901. Definitions

In this Article, unless the context otherwise requires:

"Affiliate" means any other entity directly or indirectly controlling or controlled by, or under direct or indirect common control with, a customer of record. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "control, (including the correlative meanings of the terms "controlled by" and "under common control with"), as used with respect to any entity, means the power to direct the management policies of such entity, whether through the ownership of voting securities, by contract, or otherwise.

- "Customer of record" means a premises owner or vendor, who has either applied to, or who has obtained from, an LEC an access line to be a COPT provider.
- "Customer-owned pay telephone (COPT) provider" means an entity authorized by the Commission to provide public pay telephone service to end-users and which is not a certificated LEC on the effective date of this Article. For purposes of compliance with Article 5 of this Chapter, "COPT provider" does not mean a "utility" as defined in R14-2-501(24).
- "800' service" means calls to telephone numbers which normally can be reached without charge to the calling party by dialing 1-800 plus seven digits.
- "Entity" means a corporation, partnership, limited partnership, joint venture, trust, estate, or natural person.
- partnership, joint venture, trust, estate, or natural person.

 6. "Local exchange company (LEC)" means a company which is certificated to operate the local public switched telecommunications network.
- "Public access line (PAL)" means any LEC tariff under which COPT providers are authorized to obtain access to the local and interexchange telecommunications network.

Historical Note

Adopted effective September 16, 1992 (Supp. 92-3).

R14-2-902. Application for Certificate of Convenience and Necessity

- A. Within 30 days of the effective date of this Article, all LEC's shall provide written notification of the requirements of this Article to each of their existing customers of record. Such notification shall be in a form acceptable to the Commission and shall explain that all customers of record are required to file either an application for a certificate of convenience and necessity (CC&N) pursuant to this Section or an application for an adjudication not a public service corporation pursuant to R14-2-904
- B. Any customer of record requesting PAL service subsequent to the effective date of this Article who was not subject to the provisions of subsections (A) and (E) of this Section, or whose PAL service was terminated pursuant to the provisions of this Article, shall provide to the LEC proof of either:
 - 1. A CC&N granted pursuant to this Section; or
 - An adjudication order declaring that it is not a public service corporation pursuant to R14-2-904.
- C. All customers of record shall submit to the Commission an original and ten copies of an application for a CC&N. A customer of record who has COPT's placed in more than one location may apply for a single CC&N to cover all locations served.
- D. Each customer of record shall submit an application on a form provided by the Commission which includes all of the following information:
 - The name and address of the customer of record, including a
 contact person for coordinating communications with the
 Commission and a contact person or telephone number for
 maintenance and complaint handling. If the customer of
 record is other than an individual, a listing of the officers,
 directors, or partners and a copy of the articles of
 incorporation, partnership agreement, or other
 organizational document shall be provided.
 - A description of all affiliated relationships between the customer of record and any public service corporation or telecommunications company.
 - The addresses and descriptions of locations to be served, including the name of the serving LEC.
 - A description of the equipment being used to provide service.
 - 5. A list of services provided and the proposed rates.